DECEMBER 8, 1768. NUMBER 916.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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ON Thurſday laſt the Clergy met in convention, agreeable to Mr. Commiſſary's appointment, and the next day waited upon his Excellency with the following addreſs; after which they had the honour to partake of an elegant entertainment with his Excellency, in conſequence of a polite invitation from him the day before.

To his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

The humble ADDRESS of the CLERGY of VIRGINIA.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majeſty's loyal and faithful ſubjects, the Clergy of Virginia, in convention aſſembled, preſent our congratulations to your Lordſhip on your ſafe arrival at this your ſeat of government, which are offered, though late (owing to our diſperſed and remote ſituation) with the ſincereſt affection and cordiality.

As we are juſtly ſenſible that the happineſs of ſociety is ſo nearly connected with the adminiſtration of government that ſtates and empires riſe or fall with the virtues or vices of their rulers, we, with every other order of men, join in entertaining the moſt grateful ſentiments of his Majeſty's goodneſs in having appointed a perſon of your Lordſhip's diſtinguiſhed rank and abilities to preſide over and be reſident among us.

We have to thank your Lordſhip for your kind aſſurance to our Right Reverend Dioceſan, the Biſhop of London, of your countenance and protection. Upon this we build the moſt pleaſing expectation, in favour of the truly loyal and orthodox Clergy; and well remembering that tried ſteadineſs in the cauſe of our church and conſtitution diſplayed by one of your illuſtrious anceſtors, we hence promiſe to ourſelves all due protection and encouragement to the eſtabliſhed church.

We beg leave, on our part, to aſſure your Excellency that in the diſcharge of the duties of our function we ſhall exert our utmoſt abilities to promote the glory of God and the honour of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, by cultivating in the minds of the people committed to our charge a true zeal for religion, as the baſis of ſocial obligation, and the firmeſt and moſt durable cement of peace and harmony.

By theſe means, we humbly hope that we ſhall be in ſome meaſure inſtrumental in rendering your Lordſhip's government eaſy and agreeable to yourſelf; at the ſame time that we promote the beſt intereſts of the people, their preſent and future happineſs.

That your Lordſhip's endeavours to advance the felicity of this colony may be crowned with all wiſhed for ſucceſs; that theſe may procure you the approbation of your Royal Maſter, and the applauſe of a grateful people, which muſt ever give the moſt exalted pleaſure to a noble mind; and that after a long life, ſpent in the ſervice of your God, your King, and your Country, you may at laſt receive the reward of your labours, in another life, from the King of Kings, we ſhall not ceaſe to ſupplicate the Almighty Governour of the univerſe.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

THE truly loyal and orthodox Clergy of Virginia may depend upon all that protection and encouragement which they have a right to expect from a devoted ſervant of the beſt of Kings, and give me leave to aſſure you that I ſhould very ill anſwer the purpoſes of my Royal Maſter if I did not cordially join you in zeal for religion, and in every attempt univerſally to produce peace and harmony in your ſeveral departments.

I want words to expreſs my thankfulneſs for your kind wiſhes at the cloſe of your very obliging addreſs, and will only add that it ſhall be my object, as it is moſt certainly my duty, to endeavour to deſerve them.

The following ANECDOTE *cannot be parallelled in ancient or modern hiſtory. It happened lately in the neighbourhood of* New Orleans, *and may be conſidered as authentick, being communicated by* M. Boſſu, *an officer of diſtinction, who then enjoyed a conſiderable command in that country.*

THE tragical death of an Indian of the Collapiſſa nation (ſays this Gentleman) who ſacrificed himſelf for his country and ſon, I have often admired as diſplaying the greateſt heroiſm, and placing human nature in the nobleſt point of view. A Choctaw Indian, having one day expreſſed himſelf in the moſt reproachful terms of the French, and called the Collapiſſas their dogs and their ſlaves, one of this nation, exaſperated at his injurious expreſſions, laid him dead on the ſpot. The Choctaws, the moſt numerous and the moſt warlike tribe on that continent, immediately flew to arms; they ſent deputies to New Orleans to demand from the French Governour the head of the ſavage who had fled to him for protection. The Governour offered preſents as an atonement, but they were rejected with diſdain; they threatened to exterminate the whole tribe of the Collapiſſas. To pacify this fierce nation, and prevent the effuſion of blood, it was at length found neceſſary to deliver up the unhappy Indian. The Sieur Ferrand, commander of the German poſts, on the right of the Miſſiſippi, was charged with this melancholy commiſſion; a rendezvous was in conſequence appointed between the ſettlement of the Collapiſſas and the German poſts, where the mournful ceremony was conducted in the following manner.

The Indian victim, whoſe name was Tichou Mingo (ſervant to the Cacique or Prince) was produced. He roſe up, and, agreeable to the cuſtom of the people, harangued the aſſembly to the following purpoſe: "I am a true man (that is to ſay, I fear not death) but I lament the fate of my wife, and four infant children, whom I leave behind in a very tender age. I lament too my father and my mother, whom I have long maintained by hunting; them, however, I recommend to the French, ſince on their account I now fall a ſacrifice."

Scarce had he finiſhed this ſhort and pathetick harangue when the old father, ſtruck with the filial affection of his ſon, aroſe, and thus addreſſed himſelf to his audience: My ſon is doomed to death, but he is young and vigorous, and more capable than me to ſupport his mother, his wife, and four infant children; it is neceſſary then that he remain upon earth to protect and provide for them. As for me, who draw towards the end of my career, I have lived long enough; may my ſon attain to my age, that he may bring up my tender infants. I am no longer good for any thing; a few years more or leſs are to me of ſmall moment. I have lived as a man; I will die as a man: I therefore take the place of my ſon *.

At theſe words, which expreſſed his paternal love and greatneſs of ſoul in the moſt touching manner, his wife, his ſon, his daughter in law, and the little infants, melted into tears around this brave, this generous old man. He embraced them for the laſt time, exhorted them to be ever faithful to the French, and to die rather than betray them by any mean treachery unworthy of his blood. "My death (concluded he) I conſider as neceſſary for the ſafety of my nation, and I glory in the ſacrifice." Having thus delivered himſelf, he preſented his head to the kinſman of the deceaſed Choctaw; they accepted it. He then extended himſelf over the trunk of a tree, when with a hatchet they ſevered his head from his body.

By this ſacrifice all animoſities were forgotten, but one part of the ceremony remained ſtill to be performed. The young Indian was obliged to deliver to the Choctaws the head of his father; in taking it up he addreſſed to it theſe few words: "Pardon me your death, and remember me in the world of ſpirits." The French, who aſſiſted at this tragedy, could not contain their tears, whilſt they admired the heroick conſtancy of this venerable old man, whoſe reſolution bore a reſemblance to that of the celebrated Roman orator, who, in the time of the triumvirate, was concealed by his ſon: The young man was cruelly tortured in order to force him to diſcover his father, who, not being able to endure the idea that a ſon ſo virtuous and ſo generous ſhould thus ſuffer on his account, went and preſented himſelf to the murderers and begged them to kill him and ſave his ſon; his ſon conjured them to take his life and ſpare the age of his father, but the ſoldiers, more barbarous than the ſavages, butchered them both on the ſpot."

* *The Indian nations follow the law of retaliation. Death they conſider as an atonement for death; and it is ſufficient that it be one of the ſame nation, although even he ſhould not be a kinſman. They except none but ſlaves.*

CHARLESTOWN, *October* 4.

SATURDAY laſt, being the firſt of October, a number of the principal mechanicks of this town aſſembled under ſome trees, in a field adjacent to the rope walks, in order to fix upon ſix Gentlemen to repreſent the inhabitants of this town in the enſuing General Aſſembly; which being concluded upon, they then partook of a decent entertainment, which had been provided upon the occaſion. At five in the afternoon they removed to a large live oak tree in Mr. Mazyck's paſture, adjoining to Chriſtopher Gadſden's, Eſq; at the north end of the town, which they conſecrated by the name of the TREE OF LIBERTY; when the celebrated Liberty Song, ſo much admired in America, with ſeveral others, were ſung. At dark the tree was ornamented with 45 lights, ſundry ſkyrockets and other fireworks were played off, and loyal and ſuitable toaſts were given by a Gentleman who was choſen preſident, and drank by the company. At 8 in the evening the company returned to town, marching in regular order down Kingſtreet, and Broadſtreet, preceded by 45 of the number, each carrying a lighted candle; and when they came oppoſite to the houſe of his Honour the Lieutenant Governour they drew up before the door, and the preſident gave the toaſt of the *Maſſachuſetts Ninety Two*, &c. which was followed by three huzzas, from whence they proceeded on to Dillon's tavern, before the door of which they alſo drew up, when the preſident gave another toaſt, *May the enſuing members of Aſſembly be unanimous, and never reſcind from the the reſolutions of the* MASSACHUSETTS NINETY TWO, and three huzzas were again given. Then the whole company repaired to the long room in the ſaid houſe, where 45 candles were placed on the table, and 92 glaſſes were applied in reſounding the voices of as many loyal and reſpectable toaſts; and at 10 they broke up, having ſpent the day, and concluded the evening, in civil mirth and jollity, without the leaſt irregularity. On the contrary, the utmoſt reſpect was ſhown to one another, attended with unanimity and concord, during the whole proceeding; ſuch as muſt reflect honour on the intention of their meeting, as well as to convince the world of their ſteady and fixed determination to join, upon all proper occaſions, in ſupport of the glorious cauſe of LIBERTY and their COUNTRY.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 3.

A very ſenſible Gentleman in London, *who has always been a true friend to the colonies, writes to his friend in* Boſton, *by the laſt ſhip, as follows:*

MR. Hollowell, by his temperate caution, and his care not to aggravate any thing in his accounts, has given general ſatisfaction. I heartily condole with you upon the unhappy ſtate of your people. Fatally miſled by a ſet of evil minded men, whoſe malicious diſpoſitions, or whoſe deſperate fortunes, prompt them to wiſh for a general ſtate of confuſion, they are going headlong into the meaſures which can tend only to publick ruin. If the tumults here have given them encouragement, made them think that they may inſult this Government with impunity, in that they will be miſtaken. The nonſenſe of *Wilkes and Liberty* (for which I forgive all your peoples follies) is now at an end; and Government, by the publick deciſions of the judges and courts of juſtice, inſtead of being weakened, has acquired ſtrength. In the riotings at Hexham, about the militia, anno 1756 or 57, there were 40 men ſhot; and though all men were ſorry that their folly made it neceſſary, yet no one then ever made a queſtion about the propriety and neceſſity of it; but when ill humours are ſet afloat, every the cleareſt point will be diſputed. It cannot however be again made a queſtion, now that the judges have ſo poſitively declared that the civil magiſtrate has a right to call in the aſſiſtance of a military force, where his own ſtrength is not ſufficient to keep the peace. If your people place their hope in the weakneſs, or any ſuppoſed diſunion in the Adminiſtration, that hope will alſo fail them. All the King's ſervants ſeem determined to maintain the ſupreme legiſlative authority of Great Britain, as the only means of preſerving the whole, and of protecting every part. And I believe I before wrote you Lord Cambden's publick declaration, that whatever may have been his opinion before, yet now that an act of Parliament has paſſed, declaring the right to tax the colonies, he will go as far as any man in carrying it in execution. If your people flatter themſelves with indulgence in their frowardneſs, from what they read in our common newſpapers, therein alſo they will be deceived. Whatever men in garrets may write, Gentlemen in Parliament will not bear to ſee its authority trampled on, or ſuffer a Boſton town meeting to threaten and bid defiance to the Government of Great Britain. In ſhort, all men of underſtanding, except a few intereſted merchants here, who are afraid for their debts, are calling out for a much greater exertion of authority, rather than a leſs. The Duke of Grafton is certainly determined to ſupport the King's government. I hope your people will be wiſe, and that things will ſoon be brought to a happy iſſue."

Nov. 7. Laſt Saturday evening came to town Mr. Daniel Todd, who arrived at Providence laſt Thurſday from South Carolina, who informs us that he ſailed from Colraine the 27th of Auguſt, in the ſhip Providence, Thomas Clark maſter, bound to New York; but on the 9th of September the ſhip ſprung a leak, and both pumps were conſtantly at work. All poſſible means were uſed to ſtop it, but without effect; and on the 12th, the Captain, eight paſſengers, and four ſailors, took to the longboat, leaving nineteen perſons on board, as the boat could not poſſibly hold any more. In this dreadful ſituation they remained eight days, and were reduced to great extremities, when they were happily met with and taken up by the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Cowen, from Scotland, bound to Carolina, who carried them ſafe in there. It is ſuppoſed the ſhip ſunk ſoon after they left her, as there were nine feet water in her hold. The yawl put off from the ſhip with three hands, juſt before the longboat, and has not been heard of ſince.

The 14th, 29th, and a detachment of the 59th regiment, are now quartered in different parts of this town, excepting a part of the 14th, which ſtill occupies the courthouſe. Whether their being thus quartered in the body of the town, while the barracks at the Caſtle within its limits are entirely empty, be legal, ſtill remains a queſtion. As no one of extraordinary abilities has attempted to vindicate this conduct, common ſenſe muſt decide it to be directly againſt the act of Parliament in that caſe made and provided; the town being hereby put under a grievance, for which a remedy is manifeſtly intended, and fully provided for, by that act. Beſides, both the inhabitants and the ſoldiers are in more danger of corrupting each other while they are in the town than they would be if they were in the Caſtle, agreeable to the plain deſign of the King and Parliament; and deſertions, which have already happened, may ſtill be made much more conveniently from the one than the other. The latter of theſe conſiderations indeed lies with the Gentlemen of the Army, but they will allow that the civil magiſtrate is by law the only conſtituted judge of the former. The pleas that are made uſe of for keeping the troops in the body of the town are the protection of the Commiſſioners, and the preſervation of the peace. With regard to the firſt it may be aſked who protected them during their reſidence in the town, *when there were no troops*, until their voluntary retreat to the Caſtle? And who protected them, in their frequent excurſions into the country, during the ſummer paſt? Their behaviour in town was indeed overbearing and imperious, but the leaſt injury was never once offered to them. And as to the peace of the town, we may appeal to the oldeſt men among us to ſay whether in their remembrance it has been ſo often and ſo notoriouſly broken as it has been (not by the inhabitants) ſince the arrival of the new conſervators of it!

The Worſhipful the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, having voluntarily and of their own free will and accord made a retreat in June laſt to his Majeſty's Caſtle William, it is ſaid deſign to make their re-entrance into this metropolis, with all their retinue, this week; ſo that the town will be again bleſſed with the fruits of the benevolence of the Board, as well as their examples of true politeneſs and breeding, a happineſs which it was given out a year ago our ſiſter colony Virginia would have purchaſed at the expenſe of ten thouſand pounds ſterling.—— *O fortunatos Boſtonienſes!*

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 10.

THE ſloop Mercury, Captain Kain, juſt arrived, and which left Hiſpaniola the 13th of October, ſays that trade there is very briſk, proviſions cheap, the French in remarkable high ſpirits on the conduct of our publick affairs, our domeſtick diſturbances, the meaſures purſued by our Miniſtry, and the great advantages they (the French and Spaniards) are making, and expect to make, thereby.

Nov. 14 Saturday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Huſſar arrived at Sandy Hook, and yeſterday came up here. She was convoy to the troops for Boſton, from Ireland.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 3.

WE are informed that the Aſſembly of the three lower counties of this province have appointed Dennys de Berdt, Eſq; their agent in England, and have *harmonized* with their ſiſter colonies, in petitioning the King, Lords, and Commons, for redreſs of the grievous burthens laid on America.

Sunday laſt arrived here the ſloop Sally, Capt. Blewer, from Penſacola, which place he left the 1ſt of October, and informs that the place is very healthy, and was well ſupplied with proviſions, but were in great fear and diſtreſs at the removal of the troops, as they lay ſurrounded by ſavages, from whom they have no defence; that one Mr. Bradley had loſt 30 head of cattle from his plantation, ſuppoſed to be carried off by the Indians; and that lands up the Miſſiſippi were ſettling very faſt, both by people from Penſacola and numbers from Georgia and Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Penſacola, *Sept.* 27, 1768.

" I have no agreeable news to tell you of this place; it has lately declined very much, and a good deal for want of men of influence at home. By ſome very extraordinary orders lately received from General Gage, the out ſorts are all to be abandoned, and the two regiments (three companies only excepted) to embark for Eaſt Florida. There ſeems ſuch an abſurdity in withdrawing troops from a frontier province, ſurrounded by numerous nations of Indians, to place them in an interiour country, that we are at a loſs to reconcile, by any motives whatſoever, ſuch a very ſingular meaſure. It is ſuggeſted that your Sons of Liberty are the cauſe of the troops being drawn (from different parts) to the northward, in order to enforce your obedience to the late acts of Parliament. It may be ſo; and even was ſuch a ſtep to prove equal to the purpoſe (which appears poſſible) what in the end can be gained by it but the ſubmiſſion of a people governed by laws to which they never gave their concurrence, laws which they deem incompatible with our happy conſtitution, and which they will no longer obey than they are compelled thereto by a ſuperiour force? It is greatly to be wiſhed ſome medium could be found out to eaſe theſe conteſts with honour to both parties, which ſeems an impoſſibility.

" It is a ſtrange conſideration that croſſing the Atlantick ſhould make ſuch a difference in the privileges of a free people, and that the government of the colonies and that of England ſhould be ſo oppoſite, under the ſame conſtitution, to make ſlaves of the one and freemen of the other. I would recommend it to you all, as the only expedient that can be fallen upon to ſave the honour of both, that you embark for England and acquaint the King and Parliament that as you find the ſons of Great Britain cannot live in America and enjoy their birthright that you have thought fit to return to your mother country, where it cannot be withheld from you; and that you have left the army in America to take off the goods and merchandiſes of the mother country, and that you are come to aſſiſt them in their manufactures. If I have digreſſed, you muſt lay it to the Pennſylvania Farmer, that very excellent performance of your patriot Mr. D———n.

" To return to this province. We have a meeting of the General Aſſembly, and addreſs his Majeſty, with a memorial to the Secretary of State for America, repreſenting the preſent ſtate of the province, and implored the ſupport and protection of our mother country. Nothing keeps us almoſt from a ſtate of deſpair but the daily expectation of our new Governour's arrival, which we hope will once more give life and ſpirit to the province."

Nov. 17. Since our laſt Mrs. Rachel Wilſon, an eminent preacher among the Friends, who lately arrived here in Capt. Falconer, from England, ſet out by land for South Carolina. She preached ſeveral times in this province and New Jerſey, to the great ſatisfaction of thouſands of well diſpoſed people of all denominations.

Extract of a letter from London, *September* 17.

" The buſtle about Wilkes has wholly ſubſided, and he now lives (whatever the papers may aſſert to the contrary) a very ſolitary and neglected life in the King's Bench priſon. The Parliament aſſembles, you ſee, the 8th of November; whether any change in the Miniſtry will take place before that time I have not yet been able to learn, but they have plenty of buſineſs to do.

" Beſides the conteſted elections, and other affairs incident to the firſt ſeſſion of a new Parliament, there is a multitude of other matters that require the deepeſt attention, what relates to North America more eſpecially. The late paper and glaſs act, now complained of, was, I humbly think, a moſt unſeaſonable and pernicious meaſure; and yet I am certain there is, in fact, no diſpoſition in the Legiſlature of this country to vex, plague, or lay any heavy burthens upon you. The paſſing of this very law was occaſioned ſolely by a promiſe extorted from the late Charles Townſend, by the oppoſition, with Grenville at their head, that ſome effectual revenue ſhould be obtained that ſeſſion from North America; but whether, now it is paſt, they may think it prudent to repeal it, I will not pretend to ſay. Be that as it may, I hope it will not be in the power of factious, turbulent, and ill deſigning men, on either ſide of the water, to widen the breach more than is neceſſary, as neither ſide will find their account in quarrelling. There our common enemies muſt be the only gainers, as perhaps will be diſcovered when it is too late. But I am ſtill hopeful ſome lucky expedient will be hit on to quiet all thoſe diſcontents, and ſet every thing to rights again.

" Lord Bute is now drinking the waters at Bruges, but has yet received no benefit from them; and his want of appetite, and diſinclination to ſleep, ſtill continuing, it is thought he will ſoon return. It is ſaid, and I believe not without foundation, that the French take poſſeſſion of Corſica by virtue of a private article in the late treaty of peace. If ſo it will be a handle againſt him, and in that caſe it may be prudent for his Lordſhip to withdraw until the ſtorm is over."

Extract of a letter from Edenton, *in* North Carolina, *October* 19.

" In one of our weſtern counties we have had a very dangerous mob. A number of armed men, calling themſelves Regulators, and refuſing to pay any debts or taxes, declaring no court ſhould be held, nor any executions levied by the ſheriff, put all buſineſs to a ſtand for ſome time. The militia were called, to the amount of 1500 men, with the Governour, and ſeveral of his Council, at their head, and encamped in the town of Hillſborough, where they threw up ſome breaſtworks. The Regulators encamped about three miles from the Governour and his party, and it is ſaid their numbers were nearly equal to his. After lying in this manner for a conſiderable time, on ſome remonſtrances made to the Regulators they diſperſed, giving up ſome of their headmen; and although no blood was ſhed, it is looked upon as a ſerious affair, and by an eſtimate lately made it is thought will coſt the province 10,000 l. The greateſt grievance complained of by theſe deluded people is the want of a paper currency, or ſome medium to anſwer the trade of the country. Where theſe matters will end I know not, but this ſpirit of regulating ſeems too general, which makes property in this country very precarious."

In another letter, from the ſame place, and ſame date, it is ſaid that they had had the greateſt drought, for upwards of three months, ever known there, all their wells and ſprings being in a manner dried up, ſo that in ſome places they had hardly water enough to dreſs their victuals with.

Since our laſt Capt. Spier arrived here from Jamaica, who informs that on the 8th of October, about 3 leagues from the eaſt end of that iſland, he took up a Frenchman out of a canoe, who gave the following account: That on the 3d of September himſelf and another man were going on board a veſſel at Fort Royal in Martinico, but were drove out to ſea by the violence of the wind, having but one loaf of bread and a bottle of wine on board; that they had been driving about ever ſince, without meeting any veſſel; that they ſubſiſted chiefly upon dolphins which came alongſide, the blood of which they ſucked to allay their thirſt; they alſo took two large birds, that luckily lighted on the gunnel of their boat; that on the 4th of October his companion died through extreme thirſt, and he expected every moment to ſhare the ſame fate, until he fortunately met with Captain Spier. After he got him on board he ſupplied him with neceſſary refreſhments, in ſmall quantities at firſt, and ſo increaſed gradually as he was able to bear it.

Capt. Leitch, from Glaſgow, on the 10th of September ſpoke the ſhip Argyle, from Virginia, for Glaſgow, 5 weeks out.

Nov. 21. It is reported that Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; late Attorney General of Rhode Iſland, is to ſucceed the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Eſq; as Judge of the Admiralty for South Carolina, with a ſalary of 500 l. ſterling per annum.

Since our laſt Capt. Grinnel ſailed for Rhode Iſland, with whom William Sheppard, Eſq; the late appointed Surveyor and Searcher for this port took paſſage. The creation of this new officer, by the Commiſſioners, has given great diſſatisfaction to the merchants here, who do not ſeem diſpoſed to contribute to the ſupport of (as they apprehend) ſo unneceſſary an officer.

Curious EXTRACTS *from Dr.* SMOLLET'S *preſent ſtate of all nations.*

THE Doctor treating on the vegetables of Norway, gives the following account of the ſurpriſing effects of a plant the growth of that country.

" Among other kinds of graſs here found is what botaniſts call *viola canina*, with ſhort broad leaves; a plant which contributed, in a very ſurpriſing manner, to the preſervation of two Norway youths in the year 1652. Theſe brothers, on the firſt day of Auguſt, made an excurſion from their father's houſe, of about twenty Engliſh miles, to enjoy the diverſions of fiſhing and ſhooting in the mountains that ſeparate Guldbrandſale from the province of Valders. After having ſtayed four days fiſhing in the lake of Rif, they rowed in a ſkiff to a very ſmall iſland of this lake, about ſixteen paces in length. Here while they remained the ſkiff broke looſe, in conſequence of a ſudden ſquall, and was driven to the other ſhore, where their dog ſtood waiting for his maſters. As neither of the youths could ſwim, they ſaw themſelves thus abandoned to famine, on a deſolate iſland, ſequeſtered from all intercourſe with mankind. Their firſt care was to build a kind of hut of ſmall ſtones, that they might in ſome degree be ſcreened from the inclemency of the weather. Towards the cloſe of the ſecond day, their appetite being whetted to the keeneſt ſenſe of hunger, they induſtriouſly ſought ſome vegetable food, and ventured to eat the *viola canina*, each to the amount of an ounce twice a day, and this was all they could find at one ſearch. Their ſtomachs were eaſed, their ſpirits refreſhed, and the acute pains which had begun to ſeize their arms and ſhoulders immediately abated. Eleven days did they ſubſiſt on this vegetable, but it failed on the twelfth, and they were reduced to the brink of deſpair, when they accidentally found a little ſpot overgrown with ſorrel, which they conſumed at one meal; nevertheleſs it was reproduced in leſs than four and twenty hours, and the devout young men, with tears of gratitude, and due acknowledgments to Heaven, owned it as an interpoſition of providence in their behalf. During the firſt days of their ſufferings they had called and beckoned to their dog, and uſed every poſſible allurement to induce that animal to ſwim over, that they might kill him for their ſubſiſtence, but he would not obey their ſignals. They were now reduced to ſuch a weak condition that they could not ſtand, and hardly make ſhift to creep from their hut in queſt of their ſorrel. The elder was ſeized with a violent palpitation of the heart, which throbbed ſo loud as to be heard at ſome diſtance, and he appeared to be in extremity. The younger, with his knife, engraved upon a piece of timber a ſhort account of their unhappy fate, and pointed out a text in the pſalms on which he requeſted that their funeral ſermon might be preached. Then they joined in fervent prayer, and embracing one another reſigned themſelves to death without murmuring. Their dog had tarried eight days with their baggage on the ſhore, and then returned to their father's houſe, where he refuſed food, but howled and moaned inceſſantly. From the grief of this faithful animal the parents concluded that their children had met with ſome misfortune, and deſpatched a man in ſearch of them to the mountain. He arrived on the eleventh day at the lake, where he found their clothes; and concluding they were drowned, returned with theſe melancholy tidings. On the thirteenth day of their famine, the youths having by this time given up all hope of relief, heard the ſound of horſes travelling up the mountains. They forthwith raiſed their voices; and being heard, the travellers haſtened to their aſſiſtance. The ſkiff being happily found on the ſhore undamaged, the humane ſtrangers put off to the little iſland, where they found the brothers almoſt exhauſted. When food was offered to the elder brother his ſtomach could hardly bear the ſmalleſt portion, and after he was conveyed to his father's houſe he continued ſome days in a very dangerous diſorder, of which however he recovered, and ſurvived this diſaſter ſeven and thirty years. The other ſoon retrieved his ſtrength and health, and in the year 1691 drew up this narration, as a pious acknowledgment of God's providence."

The ſame author, in his account of the animals and quadrupeds of Norway, ſays: " But the moſt ſingular of all theſe animals is the Lemming, the native country of which is ſaid to be the mountains of Kolen in Lapland. This creature ſeems to be a ſpecies of the rat, with a ſhort tail, very ſhort legs, large whiſkers, ſmall eyes and ears, and long ſharp teeth. About once or twice in twenty years they appear in vaſt numbers, advancing along the ground, and devouring every thing that is green, like a peſtilence. Some flocks of them march from the Kolen, through Nordland and Finmark, to the weſtern ocean, which they enter, and after having ſwam about for ſome time periſh. Other bodies take their route through Swediſh Lapland to the Sinus Bothnicus, where they drown in the ſame manner. They advance in a direct line, and if they are obliged to go round a large ſtone or rock they ſeek their former line of direction, in which they proceed. If they are oppoſed by the peaſants they will ſtand and bark at them, nevertheleſs great numbers of them are deſtroyed by the Lapland dogs. If a boat happens to be in their way, lying in a river or creek which they intend to paſs, they march in at one end or ſide of the veſſel and out at the other. The appearance of theſe vermin is looked upon as an omen of a bad harveſt, and heretofore there was a form of exorciſm uſed againſt them by the Romiſh clergy; but if they prognoſticate a ſcanty crop, they make amends in occaſioning a good hunting ſeaſon, for they are followed by great numbers of bears, foxes, and other animals, which eat them as the moſt delicious food. The common people ſuppoſe that theſe vermin are tranſported through the air, and ſeveral learned men have embraced the ſame opinion."

From a NEW ENGLAND *paper.*

Plead with your mother, plead, ſaith the Lord.

O BRITANNIA! can a woman forget her ſucking child, that ſhe ſhould not have compaſſion on the ſon of her womb? Yea, they may forget; but when this is the caſe ſuch " mothers monſters prove," in the eſteem of common ſenſe! they forfeit the character of true mothers. We own our deſcent from thee; we glory in being the ſons of Britannia; we glory in the birthright of Engliſhmen; we claim no more; let us but have this; let us enjoy it quietly, and we ſhall be all tranquil, without the leaſt ſymptom of uneaſineſs. Is it not the birthright of Engliſhmen to be free? Can they be free if they are taxed to raiſe a revenue without their conſent? What privilege of Engliſhmen is left us, and wherein do we differ from mere *ſlaves*, if the Britiſh Parliament may lay a tax upon us, and will do it, without our conſent, for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue? Is there not ſuch a thing belonging to Engliſhmen as *property?* Can one man diſpoſe of the property of another, without his conſent, and not be guilty of robbery? Is North America, with all its numerous inhabitants, the property of the Houſe of Commons (who have the power of taxation) in Great Britain? If we are their property we are not the true ſons of Britannia, but the ſlaves of that reſpectable Houſe! we have no juſt claim to the birthright of Engliſhmen! we have no juſt right to enjoy ſuch privileges as are allowed us, under the Broad Seal, in our Royal charters! But how did we become their property? Was it by purchaſe? Of whom did they purchaſe us? Or was it by conqueſt? No, ſurely; we have ſworn allegiance to his Britannick Majeſty; we glory in being his loyal ſubjects; we have never done any thing to forfeit this character, nor the rights of Engliſhmen. Surely then we are no more their property than they are ours, nor have they any more right to diſpoſe of our property, without our conſent, than we have of theirs. Their being older and more numerous than we are gives them no greater right to our property, or to deprive us of the diſpoſal of it, than a man's being armed gives him a right to take poſſeſſion of every unarmed perſon's money he meets on the King's highway. And now, O Britannia! where is your compaſſion for the ſons of your womb, for us Americans, as true ſons as any you have, if you can bear to ſee us deprived of our birthright, and reduced to ſlavery by our *brethren*, without interpoſing for our relief! Muſt we be repreſented as rebels becauſe we are not willing to part with the rights of Engliſhmen? Muſt troops be ſent here to dragoon us into a ſubmiſſion to their enſlaving acts? But did we ſay *by our brethren?* They are falſe brethren; they are not thy true ſons, but *baſtards*, enemies to your happy conſtitution, and to the well-being and proſperity of your empire, *who have done this!* Through the miſrepreſentations, made by ſuch *baſtards* among ourſelves, of two inſtances of riot in the town of Boſton, which were by the wiſeſt of men judged ſo trivial as not to be a fit ſubject of repreſentation, we are looked upon, as we underſtand, in Great Britain, as engaged in a general inſurrection! Would it be a fair concluſion that Great Britain is engaged in a general inſurrection becauſe there have been of late ſome riots in the city of London? O Britannia! what ſhall we do! does not your *declaration of rights* ſay " that it is the right of ſubjects to petition the King?" But what can the ſubjects do if the King's Miniſter, by whom our petitions are to be be preſented to the Royal ear, flings them under the table? We petition, we cry out of wrong, but our petitions and cries cannot reach the gracious ear of our ſovereign! Does not your ſaid *declaration of rights* ſay " that the raiſing or keeping " a ſtanding army within the kingdom in a time of peace, unleſs it be with conſent of Parliament, is againſt law?" But we, unhappy Americans, who for a whole century paſt could have no ſtanding army for our aſſiſtance and defence, even in a time of war, now behold a ſtanding army poſted, in a time of peace, in the metropolis of one of our principal provinces! Yea, and the commanding officer of ſaid army (having refuſed the barracks provided) requires them to be billetted and quartered in a manner expreſsly contrary to the letter and ſpirit of the act of Parliament for the purpoſe, and this notwithſtanding ſaid act ſays ſuch officer, ſo acting, " ſhall, *ipſo facto*, be caſhiered!" Are ſuch fit to enforce ſubjection to acts of Parliament that pay no regard to a conſtitutional act of Parliament in the manner of their doing it? Or will they ſay they act in obedience to authority in this very thing? But whoſe authority? Not the Parliament's, for that forbids what they do; it muſt then be mere miniſterial authority; and what does this differ, in ſuch a caſe, from the *diſpenſing power by Regal authority* condemned as *illegal*, and hence unconſtitutional in the *declaration of rights* aforeſaid! But if it be fact that theſe troops, in the manner of their conduct, act in obedience to miniſterial authority, the Miniſter muſt be either ignorant of his duty, or an enemy to the *Britiſh conſtitution*. If the former is fact, it may well be ſaid, " Wo unto the, O land, when thy Miniſter is an ignorant child!" But if the latter is fact, the wo is increaſed, and we ſhall have grounds to ſuſpect that his meaſures towards us are to provoke us to do ſomething that ſhall look like rebellion, that they may have occaſion to ſend the force of Britain againſt us to take from us the titles of our lands and poſſeſſions, to make *ſlaves* of us with a witneſs! But, whether this is the deſign or not, we are determined that we will not rebel againſt our *rightful ſovereign King George III. of Great Britain*, and hope we ſhall never do any thing through their provocations that ſhall, in the eye of malice itſelf, look like rebellion, though it muſt be owned that oppreſſion will make even a wiſe man mad. And if they ſhall puſh their deſigns to ſuch a length as to deprive us of our titles, and the ſacred privileges which our worthy predeceſſors, with great hazard and expenſe, obtained for and have tranſmitted to us, before we will be ſlaves we will pluck up ſtakes and tranſplant ourſelves into the wilderneſs, beyond the claims of Europeans, to enjoy the rights of Engliſhmen, independent of arbitary and tyrannical miniſterial authority. But, *deareſt Britannia!* what will become of you if ſuch miniſterial authority is continued but a little while longer! Your rowers have already brought you into deep and dangerous waters! your pilots have made wild and mad ſteerage! and if you do not ſpeedily awake and remove theſe Gallican penſioners from the helm, and call up the true patrons of your conſtitution and rights to take it, you will ſoon fall a prey into the hands of your inveterate and implacable enemies, and loſe all!

Almighty God! ſpare the Britiſh empire, and ſuffer it not to fall into reproach and ruin by mal-adminiſtration. Amen. Thus pleads, and thus prays, NORTH AMERICA.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 30.

WE are informed that the eſtates of the Duke of Devonſhire, by the day his Grace comes of age, will be above 50,000l. per annum.

It is ſaid that an addition of one ſhilling per day will certainly be made to the Navy Lieutenants, and two ſhillings to that of the Captains.

On Sunday ſe'nnight were married at Shalford, in Wiltſhire, three Ladies, who were grandmother, mother, and daughter.

Sept. 6. Friday morning the piece of water, made by his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland at Windſor Lodge, known by the name of the Virginia Water, broke down its banks, and deſtroyed great part of the Wheat Sheaf, a publick houſe at that place, and carried away another houſe called the Hut, totally deſtroying the furniture, &c. in both of them; it likewiſe waſhed down ſeveral trees, damaged Trump's mill, and ſwept away all the corn that was cut down. The whole town of Thorpe was under water, as well as the barns, which were ſtored with the laſt crop. The town of Chertſey, and ſeveral villages through which the water flowed, had received incredible damage.

Sept 9. His Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General has eſtabliſhed a ſufficient number of packetboats to ſail between Falmouth and New York, Charleſtown, and the Weſt India iſlands, to ſupport a regular correſpondence to and from theſe kingdoms and all parts of his Majeſty's extenſive dominions in America; upon which new arrangement the ſeveral mails for America are to be made up at the General Poſt Office on Wedneſday the 5th of October next, and continue to be deſpatched from thence upon the firſt Wedneſday in every month. The mail for New York will contain the letters for all the provinces on the continent of America, from Virginia northward; that for Charleſtown will include the letters for North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Eaſt and Weſt Florida, except for Penſacola, the letters for which place will be forwarded from Jamaica by every oppertunity; and the mail from the Weſt Indies will contain the letters for Barbados, all the Leeward Iſlands, and Jamaica, from whence the packetboats are, inſtead of proceeding ro Penſacola, to return to Falmouth. Upon the arrival of theſe ſeveral mails at Falmouth, the packetboats are to proceed with them to ſea immediately. And great inconveniences having ariſen to the publick by returning letters for the poſtage, their Lordſhips, for the accommodation of correſpondence, leave it now to the option of the writer to pay or not beforehand to any part of his Majeſty's dominions either in Europe or America, except to Gibraltar or Port Mahon. All perſons however are particularly to take notice that letters and packets from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or America, for all places beyond the ſeas not in his Majeſty's dominions, are to pay at the office they are put in the full poſt to London, beſides the foreign rates they may be chargeable with.

The duties of goods imported, and entered at the Cuſtomhouſe during the courſe of laſt week, amounted to upwards of 220,000l.

It is currently reported that ſome material changes and alterations in the Miniſtry will take place about the meeting of a certain auguſt aſſembly, among which the following have been mentioned: Earl Gower to be Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Chatham, who is to reſign. Lord Mansfield to be Preſident of the Council, in the room of Earl Gower. Lord Rochford to be Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Shelburne. It is imagined that the Lord Chancellor will reſign, and a Lord Keeper be appointed.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 8.

We have received a further account of the following ELECTIONS, *viz.*

FOR JAMESTOWN, Mr. CHAMPION TRAVIS. For DINWIDDIE, Meſſ. ROBERT BOLLING and BOLLING STARKE. For NEW KENT, Meſſ. BURWELL BASSET and WILLIAM CLAYTON. For HENRICO, Meſſ. RICHARD ADAMS and RICHARD RANDOLPH. For SURRY, Meſſ. THOMAS BAILEY and HARTWELL COCKE. For NANSEMOND, Meſſ. DAVID MEADE and WILLIS RIDDICK. For NORFOLK, Meſſ. JOHN WILSON and THOMAS NEWTON, jun. For HANOVER, Meſſ. WILLIAM MACON, jun. and PATRICK HENRY. For MECKLENBURG, Meſſ. ROBERT MUNFORD and MATTHEW MARRABLE. For LUNENBURG, Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. HENRY BLAGRAVE. For CHARLOTTE, Meſſ. PAUL CARRINGTON and ISAAC READ. For PRINCE EDWARD, Meſſ. PETER JOHNSTON and THOMAS SCOTT. For KING and QUEEN, Meſſ. JOHN CORBIN and WILLIAM LYNE. For RICHMOND, Meſſ. JOHN WOODBRIDGE and THOMAS GLASSCOCKE. For BRUNSWICK, Meſſ. NATHANIEL EDWARDS and FREDERICK MACLIN. For ESSEX, Meſſ. FRANCIS WARING and WILLIAM ROAN. For NORTHAMPTON, Meſſ. SEVERN EYRE and JOHN HARMANSON.

The Elliot, Ferrie, arrived in James river from Glaſgow (via Havre de Grace) on the 13th of November, in latitude 37: 12, longitude 67: 30, ſpoke one of the tranſports from Cork bound for Boſton, with part of the 65th regiment on board, that had loſt her maſts on the 9th in a violent gale of wind, and was then bearing away for Antigua. Capt. Ferrie offered to ſupply them with proviſion, but was told they had plenty. The Captain of the tranſport died the day after the ſhip was diſmaſted.

Arrived in James river the Prince George, Webb, from Briſtol.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Nov. 2. Blandford, Andrew Troop, from Liverpool, with European goods.

14. Elizabeth, James Leitch, from Boſton, in ballaſt.

15. Beaver, William Aſhburn, from Briſtol, with European goods.

16. Hattie, James Clark, from Greenock and Liverpool, with European goods.

22. Prince George, Henry Webb, from Briſtol, with European goods.

22. Lucy, James Teeton, from York river, with 114 ſacks of ſalt, and 10 tuns of pig iron.

24. Lilly, John Mackie, from Lewes on Delaware, with 3000 buſhels of ſalt.

30. Pleaſants, Joel Sturdivant, from Philadelphia, with 2 hhds. and 1 barrel of loaf ſugar, 3 hhds. of moloſſes, 7 hhds. of rum, 1 box, 3 canniſters, and 2 kegs of tea, 40 tuns of pig and 1 tun of bar iron, and 3 bales of European goods.

Advertiſements.

CHARLES CITY, *Dec.* 6, 1768.

ON *Saturday* the 17th inſtant I propoſe to meet my creditors at Mr. *Maupin's*, in *Williamſburg*. Such as have ſecurity for their debts will be paid in courſe; to ſuch as have not I am willing to deliver up my eſtate conditionally upon oath. If ſome refuſe, thoſe that accept the terms ſhall have a conveyance; and, if my body will afford more ſatisfaction to any, it ſhall be then there at their diſpoſal.

2 WILLIAM DAVIS.

A YOUNG man who underſtands book-keeping, writes a very fine hand, and can have an undeniable character, will be glad of employ in a counting houſe or ſtore, on moderate terms. He is very well acquainted with the people in the outward parts. Any perſon in want of ſuch a one may apply to Meſſ. *Nathaniel* and *William Edwards*, in *Brunſwick* county.

To be LET *to the loweſt bidder, on* Tueſday *the* 20*th of this inſtant* (December) *at the glebe of* Bromfield *pariſh, in* Culpeper *county,*

THE building of a MANSION HOUSE on the ſaid glebe, a plan of which will be produced that day to the undertakers.

Ambroſe Powel, *Thomas M'Clanahan,* } Church Wardens.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 5*th of* January *next, at the plantation of* Benjamin Hunt, *deceaſed, in* Suſſex *county,*

ALL the ESTATE of the ſaid HUNT, conſiſting of ſeveral likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, a STOCK of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, alſo all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and the crop of CORN and TOBACCO. Credit will be allowed until the 15th of *April* next, on giving bond and ſecurity.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted.

4 JOHN WALKER, Adminiſtrator.

GEORGE III. by the grace of GOD, of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sergeant of our Court of *Huſtings* for our city of *Williamſburg*, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Philip Whitehead Claiborne*, executor, *&c.* of *Peter Hay*, Doctor of Phyſick, deceaſed, *Griſſel Hay*, widow and relict of the ſaid *Peter Hay*, deceaſed, *David Hay*, *Robert Hay*, *Lydia Hay*, *Helen Hay*, and *Mary Hay*, infants and deviſees of the ſaid *Peter Hay*, deceaſed, if they be found within your bailiwick, to be before our Juſtices of our ſaid court, in chancery, on the firſt *Monday* in *January* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery exhibited againſt them by *Richard Johnſon*, *Thomas Walker*, *Alexander Craig*, *William Withers*, *John Carter*, *John Shephard*, *William Trebell*, *Richard Taliaferro*, *Haldenby Dixon*, *Robert Nicolſon*, *Thomas Pate*, *Joſeph Scrivener*, *John Dixon* and *John Tazewell*, executors, *&c.* of *Joſeph Royle*, deceaſed, Meſſ. *Hubard* and *Baker*, *James Anderſon*, *Charles Seaton*, *William Johnſon*, an infant under the age of 21 years, by *Philip Johnſon* his guardian, *Thomas Moore*, *James Mitchell*, *John Greenhow*, and *Jane Vobe*; and this they ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of each of them 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Matthew Davenport*, Clerk of our ſaid court, the 5th day of *December*, in the 9th year of our reign.

Teſt. MATTHEW DAVENPORT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 8, 1768.

LAST *Monday* night an outhouſe where the ſubſcriber lives was broke open, and, among ſeveral articles ſtolen, twelve ſoup plates, one ſhallow do. and a quart C pewter tankard, all marked E • S. Whoever will bring them to me ſhall have 10s. reward, and 20s. more on conviction of the thief.

EDWARD CUMINS.

To be SOLD, *by decree of* York *county court, at Mr.* James Mitchell's, *in* York *town, on* Monday *the* 19*th of this inſtant, for ready money,*

ONE hundred acres of Land, in *Charles* pariſh, three Negro men, and one Negro woman, mortgaged by *Samuel Roberts*, deceaſed, to the Hon. *William Nelſon*, Eſquire.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, by decree of the ſaid court, for ready money, nine Negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, belonging to *Benjamin Moſs*.

Alſo a tract of land, in *Charles* pariſh, lately the property of *John Jones*, deceaſed, and ſubject to the widow's dower. The purchaſer of this to have ſix months credit, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to

2 WILLIAM MITCHELL, S. S.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 7, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Congo* Negro man ſlave, named YAMMER, about 5 feet 1 inch high, about 45 years old, has on a brown cloth coat, Negro cotton breeches, and an oſnabrugs ſhirt. He was formerly coachman to Governour *Gooch*, did once belong to *John Hyndman*, late of this city, as alſo to Mr. *Meriwether Skelton*, and now belongs to the eſtate of *George Johnſton*, deceaſed, of *Fairfax*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

9 WILLIAM LANE.

RICHMOND, *Nov.* 24, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intending to BRITAIN next ſpring, will give up unto Mr. *Neill Campbell* on the 1ſt of *March* next the charge of the ſtore in *Richmond*, of which he has had the direction for ſeveral years, on account of Meſſ. *George Kippen* and Co. merchants in *Glaſgow*. He requeſts the favour that thoſe Gentlemen who have accounts with him may come and ſettle as ſoon as in their power, that, if not paid, the balances may be acknowledged to his ſucceſſour, being deſirous to obviate all diſputes that may ariſe in his abſence.

The buſineſs will be carried on to its uſual extent by Mr. *Campbell*, who is well known to moſt of the cuſtomers, and the ſame indulgence will be given by him as has been cuſtomary. The ſtore kept by Mr. *Campbell*, in *Albemarle*, will be put under the direction of Mr. *Charles Irving*.

ALEXANDER M'CAUL.

N. B. I intend to return in about twelve months.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a decree of* York *court, on* Thurſday *the* 15*th of this inſtant* (December) *in the afternoon, before Mr.* Hay's *door,*

TWO LOTS in the city of *Williamſburg*, with a dwelling-houſe thereon, where Mr. *Pelham* lately lived, formerly the property of *Edward Bowcock*, dec. and ſold to diſcharge a mortgage thereof to *John Prentis* and Company. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* next, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on* Thurſday *the* 22*d of this inſtant* (December) *purſuant to a decree of* Eſſex *county court,*

A FEE SIMPLE ESTATE of one moiety of a tract of fine level land, lying near the lower church, in the ſaid county, belonging to Mr. *Francis Smith*, and now in his poſſeſſion, containing by eſtimation 1000 acres, and the reverſion after one life of the other moiety of the ſaid tract of land, on which are many valuable improvements. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until the 25th day of *October* next, on giving bond and good ſecurity to

RICHARD ADAMS.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 5*th of* January *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) at the late dwelling-houſe of* William Parker, *deceaſed, in* Suſſex *county,*

ABOUT ten valuable SLAVES, one of which is a good carpenter, with the ſtocks of horſes and hogs, a large quantity of corn, and many other articles too numerous to be particularly mentioned. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond and ſecurity to

2‖ WILLIAM PARKER, JAMES PETERS, } Executors.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in the city of* Williamſburg, *on* Saturday *the* 17*th of this inſtant* (December)

A TRACT of LAND containing 3316 acres, lying on *Roanoke* river, in the county of *Halifax*, 1100 of which are fine low grounds, being the land purchaſed by *George Braxton*, Eſq; deceaſed, of the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſq; and ſold by *Carter Braxton*, Eſq; to the late Mr. *William Waters*, deceaſed. Nine months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN TAZEWELL, Executor.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 23*d of* December *next, on the premiſes,*

A TRACT of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *Francis Taylor*, deceaſed, in the lower part of *Caroline* county, containing 800 acres, of which at leaſt 200 acres is valuable low grounds, and ſome improvable meadow grounds, and the high lands good for crops of tobacco or wheat; to be ſold entire, or laid off in any parcels ſo as to ſuit purchaſers. Alſo the reverſion of 700 acres adjoining, which is held by Mrs. *Taylor* for her dower. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers for one half the money until *June* next, and for the other half until *June* 1770, on giving bond and ſecurity to

JAMES TAYLOR, EDMUND PENDLETON, } Executors.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a bay horſe, 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, his hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded S; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

MILES SELDEN.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

THE inſpectors at *Shockoe's*, *Byrd's*, *Rocky Ridge*, *and Warwick* warehouſes, having been diſappointed in receiving pointed payment for the inſpection of tobacco, are determined in future to ſhip no tobacco without the money is firſt paid; and Captains of ſhips are deſired to take notice that when they ſend their crafts to the warehouſes with orders for tobacco to ſend the inſpection money.

MIDDLESEX, *Nov.* 26, 1768.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on *Thurſday* evening the 17th of this inſtant, at *King William* courthouſe, a ſmall SILVER WATCH, made by *Charles Clay* of *London*, No. 15,944, the out caſe of which has two ſmall bruiſes. Whoever brings the ſaid watch to me, or gives me ſuch information that I get her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

GEORGE BIRD.

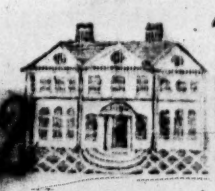
N. B. I muſt requeſt the favour of all Gentlemen watch menders, if the ſaid watch ſhould come to their hands, to be good enough to ſtop her, and inform me of it, for which they ſhall be rewarded.

G. B.

Sukey Hamilton,

COOK to the late GOVERNOUR, with her youngeſt daughter, 7 years old, will be ſold before Mr. *Hay's* door on *Thurſday* the 15th of *December* next. Credit will be allowed for ſix months, bond and proper ſecurity being given.

To be LET *for one year, or* LEASED *for a term of years,*



TWO well accuſtomed ORDINARIES, and land with each ſufficient to work four or five hands. They are part of the eſtate of *James Stewart*, late of *Brunſwick* county, deceaſed, and are as follow, *viz.* One on *Meherrin* river, at *Hicks's Ford*, kept for ſeveral years paſt by *John Carter*, whereon is a very good dwelling houſe, with all other convenient outhouſes, the plantation in very good order, and may be entered on at *Chriſtmas*. The other in *Suſſex* county, formerly kept by the deceaſed, is an exceeding fine place for a publick houſe, is generally known by the name of *Stewart's* ſhop, and may be entered on immediately. Any perſons inclinable to rent the above places may know the terms by applying to

Tf JOHN STEWART, RICHARD STEWART, } Executors.

To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on* Tueſday *the* 3*d of* January *next, for ready money,*

ONE hundred very fine *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are many fine houſe ſervants, and as good ſpinners as any in the colony; a very good COACH, with 6 HARNESS, and ſome very fine blooded HORSES, got by *Traveller*, *Fearnought*, and *Childers*.

6 WILL. CHURCHILL.

Williamſburg, Nov. 24, 1768.

RUN away, laſt SATURDAY night, from the ſubſcriber, a Negro man named CYRUS, who belongs to the eſtate of Mrs. *Webb*, late of this city, deceaſed. He is a ſmall ſlim fellow, does not ſpeak very plain, and is about 30 years of age. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 20s. reward.

A. PURDIE.

POETS CORNER.

THE GOOD WIFE.

From PROV. 31. 10. *&c.*

HAPPY the man whoe'er shall find,
Amongst the race of womankind,
A WIFE, with every virtue grac'd,
Industrious, prudent, generous, chaste;
In her his ravish'd soul shall prove,
The purest joys of nuptial love.
His welfare, happiness, and ease,
She meditates in all her ways,
And daily adds a cheerful share
Of prudent industry and care.
Like the wing'd bark from eastern shores,
That brings her load of costly stores,
She with her diligence at home
Enriches all her plenteous dome.
She rises e'er the gaudy light
Disturbs the empire of the night,
And to her maids, without delay,
Divides the business of the day.
With so much vigilance and pains
She soon perceives her wealthy gains,
And with discretion casts about
How best to lay her substance out.
Her prosperous labours pleas'd to see,
She multiplies her industry;
For when the sun's bright orb descends,
The glimmering lamp her toil befriends.
With pity she regards the poor,
And makes them sharers of her store;
Relieves each suppliant son of need,
Whilst love sincere adorns the deed.
When frosty winter chills the air,
There's nothing she has cause to fear;
Her prudence! O transcendent wife!
Provides for all events of life.
Her household honourably dress'd,
Is ne'er with pinching cold distress'd,
Genteely neat herself appears,
And clothes of richest texture wears.
The house is her peculiar care,
She keeps the nicest order there;
Much skill and industry is spent
To give it every ornament.
Thus active, virtuous, and discreet,
She makes her husband's honours great;
Fits him, with a peculiar grace,
To shine in some exalted place.
Thus, like the ever toiling ant,
She's fortified against all want;
And honour'd for her prudent cares,
Shall have delight in future years.
To her, moreover, does belong
The wise restriction of her tongue;
She speaks, but wisdom from her flows,
And kindness gives her language laws.
In short, the true excelling wife,
Whate'er may be her state in life,
With each domestick care's concern'd,
And eats but what her hands have earn'd.
Her children shall, with homage meet,
Cast their young blessings at her feet;
Her husband too, with joy no less,
Doth her superiour worth confess.
" Though many women merit well,
" Yet thou supremely doth excel."
BEAUTY, with each external grace,
A comely mein, a charming face;
Deceives the mind, be hers the praise,
Who loves to tread in virtue's ways.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the* 22*d of* December *next, at the plantation whereon* Samuel Hipkins, *Gentleman, deceased, lived,*

TWENTY five likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, also a valuable new still that works 60 gallons or more, near 200 barrels of corn, 130 gallons of peach brandy, a yoke of large oxen, 4 plantation horses, and a stock of hogs, together with all the remaining part of said *Hipkins*'s estate, consisting of many things too tedious to mention. Credit will be allowed until *September* 1769 for all sums above 45 s. the purchasers giving bond with good security to

LE ROY HIPKINS, } Executors.
SAMUEL HIPKINS, }

4

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, before Mr.* HAY's *door in* Williamsburg, *on* Saturday *the* 17*th of* December *next, by virtue of a decree of the Worshipful Court of* Chesterfield *county,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Prince Edward* county, now in the possession of Mr. *Peter Legrand*, lying on *Spring* creek, a branch of *Buffalo* river, containing about 600 acres, in very good order for cropping, has several good apple and peach orchards on it, besides a fine grist mill, which is fixed on a stream that has never been known to fail in the driest weather. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and security to

5 JOHN FISHER.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *King William* court-house, about six weeks ago, a bay horse, about 14 hands high, with a black mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, draws very well in a chair, branded on the near shoulder I, and on the near butock W. Whoever brings the said horse to Mr. *Holt Richeson*, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have 20 s. reward.

Tf ALEXANDER GLASS STRACHAN.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, situate in *Essex* county, adjacent to *Piscataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted security for the money. The land may be seen at any time, and laid off in lots if desired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would sell on very reasonable terms my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Petersburg*, whereon are two plantations, with commodious buildings and an ordinary, which is rented for eight years at 55 l. per annum. Also about 8000 acres of land in *Brunswick*, within 40 miles of *Petersburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Petersburg*. On these tracts are several plantations, and the soil is exceeding fine for wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of *November* 1770. For further particulars those who incline to purchase may apply to

Tf ROBERT RUFFIN.

To be RENTED *for one Year, or* LEASED *for a Term of Years,*

THE noted ORDINARY formerly kept by *James Mills*, dec. in *King William* county, which is as publickly situated as any ordinary whatever, where all travellers to *Williamsburg*, that pass through the said county, go by the door. It is to be entered upon next New Year's day, and the terms may be known by applying to me in said county.

Tf ROGER GREGORY.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a yellow bay filly, about 2 years old, with a large blaze in her face, her feet and about half way her legs are white, mealy mane and tail, I believe is somewhat blooded, but neither dockt nor branded; posted, and appraised to 5 l. 15 s.

DAVID BOWLES.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	*Val.*	*Rents.*
Inspection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchase,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, six lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamsburg*, as soon as the tickets are all sold, of which notice will be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing to give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY, *for disposing of certain* LANDS, SLAVES, *and* STOCKS, *belonging to the subscriber.*

Prizes.	Value.	CONTENTS *of* PRIZES.
1 of	£. 5000	TO consist of a forge and geared gristmill, both well fixed, and situate on a plentiful and constant stream, with 1800 acres of good land, in King and Queen county, near Todd's Bridge, which cost 6000l.
1 of	1375	To consist of 550 acres of very good land, lying in King William County, on Pamunkey river, called Gooch's, part of 1686 acres purchased of William Claiborne, deceased; the line to extend from said river to the back line across towards Mattapony.
1 of	1925	To consist of 550 acres of very good land adjoining and below the said tract, lying on Pamunkey river, whereon is a good dwelling-house, 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above, also all other good and convenient outhouses, 1000 fine peach trees thereon, with many apple trees and other sorts of fruit, a fine high and pleasant situation, and the plantation in exceeding good order for cropping; the line to extend from said river to the back line towards Mattapony.
1 of	1750	To consist of 586 acres, below the aforesaid two tracts, whereon is a fine peach orchard, and many fine apple trees; the plantation is in exceeding good order for cropping, and very fine for corn and tobacco, and abounds with a great quantity of white oak, which will afford, it is thought, 1000l. worth of plank and staves.
65 of	£. 50 3250	To consist of 6500 acres of good land, in Caroline county; to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each.
4 of	75 300	To consist of 812 acres of good land, in Spottsylvania county, in the fork between Northanna and the north fork, with a large quantity of low grounds and meadow land; to be laid off in lots of 203 acres each.
1 of	280	A Negro man named Billy, about 22 years old, an exceeding trusty good forgeman, as well at the finery as under the hammer, and understands putting up his fire; also his wife named Lucy, a young wench, who works exceeding well both in the house and field.
1 of	200	A Negro man named Joe, about 27 years old, a very trusty good forgeman, as well at the finery as under the hammer, and understands putting up his fire.
1 of	200	A Negro man named Mingo, about 24 years old, a very trusty good finer and hammerman, and understands putting up his fire.
1 of	180	A Negro man named Ralph, about 22 years old, an exceeding good finer.
1 of	220	A Negro man named Isaac, about 20 years old, an exceeding good hammerman and finer.
1 of	250	A Negro man named Sam, about 26 years old, a fine chaffery man; also his wife Daphne, a very good hand at the hoe, or in the house.
1 of	200	A Negro man named Abraham, about 26 years old, an exceeding good forge carpenter, cooper, and clapboard carpenter.
1 of	150	A Negro man named Bob, about 27 years old, a very fine master collier.
1 of	90	A Negro man named Dublin, about 30 years old, a very good collier.
1 of	90	A Negro man named London, about 25 years old, a very good collier.
1 of	90	A Negro man named Cambridge, about 24 years old, a good collier.
1 of	90	A Negro man named Harry, a very good collier.
1 of	100	A Negro man named Toby, a very fine master collier.
1 of	120	A Negro man named Peter, about 18 years old, an exceeding trusty good waggoner.
1 of	190	A Negro man named Dick, about 24 years old, a very fine blacksmith; also his smith's tools.
1 of	80	A Negro man named Sampson, about 32 years old, the skipper of the flat.
1 of	70	A Negro man named Dundee, about 38 years old, a good planter.
1 of	85	A Negro man named Caroline Joe, about 35 years old, a very fine planter.
1 of	110	A Negro woman named Rachel, about 32 years old, and her children Daniel and Thompson, both very fine.
1 of	70	A Negro woman named Hannah, about 16 years old.
1 of	75	A Negro man named Jack, a good planter.
1 of	75	A Negro man named Ben, about 25 years old, a good house servant, and a good carter, &c.
1 of	120	A Negro man named Robin, a good sawer, and Bella his wife.
1 of	70	A Negro girl named Sukey, about 12 years old, and another named Betty, about 7 years old, children of Robin and Bella.
1 of	75	A Negro man named York, a good sawer.
1 of	80	A Negro woman named Kate, and a young child called Judy.
1 of	60	A Negro girl (Aggy) and boy (Nat) children of Kate.
1 of	75	A Negro named Pompey, a young fellow.
1 of	110	A fine breeding woman named Pat, lame of one side, with child, and her three children, Let, Milley, and Charlotte.
1 of	60	A fine boy named Phill, son of Patty, about 14 years old.
1 of	50	A Negro man named Tom, an outlandish fellow.
1 of	280	A Negro man named Cæsar, about 30 years old, a very good blacksmith; and his wife, named Nanny, with two children, Tab and Jane.
1 of	110	A Negro man named Edom, about 23 years old, a blacksmith, who has served four years to the trade.
1 of	160	A Negro man named Moses, about 23 years old, a very good planter; and his wife Phebe, a fine young wench, with her child Nell.
1 of	50	A Negro woman named Dorah, wife of carpenter Jemmy.
1 of	35	A Negro named Venus, daughter of Tab.
1 of	25	A Negro named Judy, wife of Sambo.
1 of	20	A Negro named Lucy, outlandish.
1 of	25	A Negro man named Toby, a good miller.
1 of	100	A team of exceeding fine horses, consisting of four, and their geer; also a good waggon.
1 of	80	A team of four horses, and their geer, with two coal waggons.
10 of	200	To consist of 100 head of cattle, to be laid off in 10 lots.

124 Prizes £. 18,400
1716 Blanks.

1840 TICKETS, at 10 l. each, is £. 18,400.

Managers are JOHN RANDOLPH, JOHN BAYLOR, GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIELDING LEWIS, ARCHIBALD CARY, CARTER BRAXTON, BENJAMIN HARRISON, RALPH WORMELEY, RICHARD HENRY LEE, THOMAS WALKER, THOMAS TABB, EDMUND PENDLETON, PETER LYONS, PATRICK COUTTS, NEIL JAMIESON, ALEXANDER DONALD, DAVID JAMESON, and JOHN MADISON, Gentlemen.

The above LOTTERY will be drawn on Thursday the 15th of this instant (December) in Williamsburg.

N. B. Not any of the cattle mentioned in this lottery are to be under the age of two years, nor none to exceed four or five years old.

BERNARD MOORE.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.